

play—and the management of that circus did not engage us, as Mr. Chiarini did; but after seeing our acts repeatedly, and satisfied to pay for them the sum we offered, they were worth.

I see by your issues of 25th, 27th, 29th June and 1st July that the opinions you expressed on my poor self and pupils' talents were kinder than on the 9th July. We are thankful alike for friendly and unfriendly criticism; they all help to amuse our leisure moments, and serve to prove the fickle nature of a journalist's admiration. Our contracts prove that we have performed in all the leading establishments in all the Capitals of Europe, but we are now studying hard, and hope, in a few years time, to be as talented as that superior class of artists you have seen in 3d circuses in England. We cannot promise more, our purse not being as long as that of the generous and versatile Italian gentleman, Giuseppe Chiarini. We have recovered from the effects of your last unkind notice the more quickly since we are happy in believing the assurances of dozens of good friends in Hongkong, that they, as well as ourselves, look forward with pleasure to our probable visit next December, when I trust you will accord me an interview that I may show you all the necessary documents in proof of what I have stated.

You have represented Signor Chiarini's side of the argument, with naturally far greater skill than that with which a poor, illiterate, acrobat can be expected to represent his. I will know, ever, endeavour briefly to give you an idea of how unjust it would have been to us if Chiarini had, by any miracle, won a verdict.

The circus loses time at the rate of 5 months per annum; the artist's loss of time, on voyage out and practice on arrival, about 2 months; voyage home (at own cost, always) 14 months; total loss 84 months.

Mr. Chiarini shows about 7 months in one year, so the artist, be he good, bad, or indifferent, must lose a certain 84 months of his career, for the "dubious chance" of earning 7 months' salary. Should he be laid up with fever, cholera, sunstroke, or disabled by accident while in the ring, his salary is stopped, and he must pay his passage home again, out of his magnificent savings.

Trusting you will excuse the length of this letter, I have the honor to subscribe myself,

Your obedient Servant,

ISIDOR ONZALO.

Chiarini's Circus.
Batavia, Java, July 28th, 1883.
[In common fairness to Mr. Onzalo we gladly make room for his version of the transactions which led up to the suit heard before Mr. Justice Russell on July 5th. It would serve no useful end to traverse Mr. Onzalo's statements and to analyse the value of his arguments and deductions whilst he is absent from the colony; but when he returns here in December and lays before us the proofs he says he possesses, we shall have great pleasure in devoting our careful attention to his claims to public consideration and belief. Meanwhile it is sufficient to point out that the above letter teems with glaring inaccuracies in alleged matters of fact; is based on erroneous assumptions, and throughout shows a spirit of hatred and uncharitableness towards everybody who is presumed to be opposed to the peculiar views held by Mr. Isidor Onzalo, which, under all circumstances, is greatly to be deplored. The mercenary desire of Mr. Onzalo, although no doubt a very satisfactory method of deciding the matter in dispute to Mr. Onzalo, is barely sufficient for the impartial critic. The accomplished acrobat is evidently a man of fertile resources, but, judging from his letter, he painfully lacks the discretion of knowing when to "let well alone."—Ed. Hongkong Telegraph.]

MEDICAL MEN AND THE CHOLERA.

A conference was held last evening (July 19th) at the Charing-cross Hotel between Dr. Buchanan, of the Local Government Board, and the metropolitan medical officers of health as to the measures to be adopted in the event of cholera breaking out here. Dr. Duffield, President of the Medical Officers of Health Association occupied the chair.

Dr. Buchanan said they had seen nothing of cholera in England since 1866. They had had many scares about it, particularly in 1871-3; that it was spreading on the Continent, but latterly they had not heard about it in Europe, and now he supposed that Egypt was the nearest place where cholera had been within the past ten years. Having traced the history of the present epidemic, Dr. Buchanan said that in England they had taken standing precautions against cholera ever since 1873. They had provided the system that was known as medical inspection, or as the Americans called it, "quarantine of observation," for the detection of cholera cases as they entered England waters. They put a ship apart until it could be examined by competent medical examiners. They continued to isolate the sick, to disinfect all things that could have been infected, to disinfect the ship, and to allow the passengers who are healthy to go on their way. The Vienna Congress agreed that quarantine would not succeed in keeping cholera out of a country unless it was conducted with a precision that the circumstances and not admit of. Accordingly that system which was regarded as a practical one was substituted for one that proposed to interfere altogether with travelling, with the communications of one State with another, and with commerce. The system was allowed to the sanitary conditions of ports whether cholera was about or not. An order of the Local Government Board in 1873 indicated the arrangements that ought to be made at the different ports of England, and that order had just been renewed by a fresh order, with some little modifications, the principle of which was that the port authority "shall make such arrangements as may be necessary for the isolation of the sick of cholera that might arrive in their ports. That order renewed the order was the only provision against cholera that the Government had yet made, and he apprehended it was the only one that they would make, unless they should get, as they did in 1866, a definite spread of cholera in the country that indicated we should have a considerable epidemic of it, in which case it would be necessary to put in force the Prevention of Disease Act, the provisions of which were adapted to the treatment of the sick and the prevention of the spread of disease to individuals. Another object of the Act in meeting them was to discuss what would be the best hospital provision they could make, because there was the consideration that cholera patients would not bear removal to the same distance as a fever patient. (Hear, hear.) If special hospitals had to be provided the question arose as to whether power should be given for that purpose to the sanitary authority or to the managers of the existing fever hospitals. Having referred to the Memorandum issued by the Local Government Board, and which appeared in yesterday's Daily News, Dr. Buchanan said that if we had pure water, good sewers, clean cloths, and tidy houses, I ventured to say that cholera had no terror whatever for England. But he imagined there were very few sanitary districts that could show all these advantages, and the scare about cholera might be turned to good account by all sanitary authorities if it made the public more attentive to common sanitary demands. Cholera, it had been said, had saved more lives than it had

destroyed, and he quite believed that such was the case. He urged again therefore that the present opportunity should certainly be used by all sanitary authorities to improve the sanitary conditions of the country, and to urge upon the public to attend to what he called the common every-day sanitary wants of their districts.

The Chairman thought it might be desirable to recommend in some parts of London an increase in the number of inspectors for house to house visitation. The question might arise as to whether a circular should be addressed to the parishioners. In his district (Kensington) some 22,000 houses would receive a circular in reference to the spread of infectious diseases. He was also preparing a statement—not an alarming one, he hoped—urging the parishioners to put their houses in order, and take care of their water supply, so that each house should establish a cord on around them that would place upon the subjects of inspection and water supply, after which.

The Chairman moved "That in view of the probable introduction of cholera into England it is desirable that increased attention should be devoted by sanitary authorities and their officers to ordinary means for the improvement of the sanitary conditions of the several districts, as suggested by the medical officer of the Local Government Board in his memorandum recently issued to the sanitary authorities."

The resolution was seconded by Dr. Tripe (Hendon) and adopted. The Chairman said they must be numerous and local. A single house anywhere might be a focus of infection. He did not think the Asylums Board could provide the hospitals. It ought to be done by the sanitary authority.

The next subjects discussed were nurses and ambulances, which latter it was agreed ought to be carried by hand, such as a palanquin. With regard to nurses, the chairman remarked that ladies would come forward in large numbers if they knew the value that was set upon their services in that capacity.

Mr. Shirley Murphy (St. Pancras) moved a resolution requesting Dr. Buchanan to submit to the Local Government Board that the important sanitary defect of the metropolis specially deserving of notice would appear to be its water supplies, and that the experience of 1866 had shown the need for watchfulness over all the reservoirs and mains of the water companies. The resolution was carried, and the meeting broke up.—Daily News.

THE CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

Writing on the above subject the New York Tribune says:—

The appalling intelligence has been received this week that Asiatic cholera has appeared in Egypt in a most virulent form. About three hundred deaths from the disease are reported to have occurred within four days at Damietta; and, according to one account, which seems scarcely credible, there have been 113 fatal cases within twenty-four hours. At the outset a controversy arose in regard to the nature of the disease, the medical staff pronouncing it a contagious fever and the Sanitary Commission contending that it was Asiatic cholera; but the rapid spread of the disease and the alarming rate of mortality now leave little room for doubt on this score. From French sources the fact is learned that cholera broke out in Bombay as early as May, and the charge is made that precautionary measures for staying its progress westward have been neglected by the British Government. Paris critics, however, are not disposed at present to do justice to the nation that has acquired control of the Asiatic coast of the Lower Nile country, and the assumption that the English sanitary commissioner has declared commercial interests to be more important than those of public health is probably gratuitous. It is none the less apparent that the most malignant of plagues has suddenly appeared on the highway between East and West. Damietta lies near the coast on the east branch of the Nile, about a quarter of the distance from Port Said to Alexandria by sea. Mansourah, where additional cases are reported, lies a short distance up the Damietta branch; and Rosetta and Port Said, where the disease is also said to have broken out, are on the coast to the west and east. Damietta itself, which is the centre of contagion, is separated from Port Said only by the shallow salt water, Lake Menzaleh, through which M. de Lesseps hollowed out his great ditch. The scourge has appeared in a quarter where it is directly communicable to Greek, Italian, French and English ports, where it will be capable of reproducing itself.

Asiatic cholera is a disease as old as Hippocrates and Galen, for they describe it in detail, although each has his own name for it. For a century and a quarter its periodical movement has been attributed to the dense masses of population gathered together every twelfth year at the great Hindoo festival. From the shrines in the interior, to which pilgrimages are made, the disease has been carried to the coast at Bombay or Calcutta, and thence by ship to Ceylon, Mauritius and China, or along the caravan road to the Persian Gulf, the Caspian and the Mediterranean, and even across Central Asia into European Russia. The most terrible visitations of this plague, which have occurred since 1750, have followed this periodical law. The disease broke out in India in 1817, and ran its course in four years. In 1839 cholera reached Orenburg, spread to Poland and eastern Europe, and was carried by emigrants to America in 1832. In 1848 there was a fresh outbreak in Bengal, the effects of which were traced year after year in one country after another, until the pestilence again spent its force in America. In 1865 the infection was communicated more rapidly, steamships carrying it to Marseilles and England, and finally to New York. The next visitation was due under this periodical law in 1877, and in December of that year there was great mortality from the disease in Java, Mecca and throughout Arabia, and sporadic cases were reported in land caravans at long distances from India. This was the year of the Russo-Turkish war, and if the disease had broken out in Asia Minor or the Balkans its ravages would have been terrible. Its progress was stayed in 1878, and it did not reach the Mediterranean ports.

It is not easy to determine whether the present appearance of cholera in Egypt is directly connected with the outbreak five years ago in Arabia, or is to be attributed to more recent infection from India. Whatever may be its original point of departure, it is a visitation whose approach has not ceased to be an awful warning. Its presence in the South Mediterranean ports ought not, however, to cause the same degree of apprehension as formerly. The overland routes of communication between Asia Minor and Egypt on the one hand, and the hives of Indian population on the other, are no longer so densely thronged as to open an easy passage for contagion. The railroad system in India, broken up by the business of the caravan routes, and thereby diminished the danger of contagion. At the same time quarantine systems have been established by various nations in the Mediterranean by which the progress of plague may be retarded and possibly blocked altogether.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

No one, we suppose, can question that, owing on the one hand to the reported insults to our flag at Tamatave, and on the other to the vital differences on the subject of the second Suez Canal—our relations with France are "strained." The incident in Madagascar has given rise to much unfortunate bluster; but, however much we may regret that, we should be foolish not to recognise in it a vigorous sign of the hostile spirit which pervades both nations. We say that the indignation roused here by the alleged extraordinary conduct of Admiral Pierre is thoroughly significant; and though sensible Englishmen must deprecate the prevalent haste to judge and to condemn what has yet to be proved, it is impossible to ignore the irritation of English temper, which is a large factor in the question of the condition of things between France and ourselves.

Affairs, however, have been brought to the present serious crisis by the Government. Their agreement with M. De Lesseps is the cause of it all. It was a first principle of the proposal for a second waterway that it should be English; that principle was urged from the first by the originators of the scheme, and by some few others, including ourselves. The Government has gone out of its way to insure that the second canal shall not only be French but that the particular commercial burden which it was to obviate shall be continued for an indefinite period—that M. de Lesseps, in fact, shall be secured in his monopoly with a variety of new and large advantages, including the loan of 8,000,000 francs at a rate of interest which is really absurd. In short, if the new canal is made as agreed, we shall be in a much worse position politically and commercially than we are now. It happens fortunately that to be effective the agreement must be ratified by the House of Commons, and—M. de Lesseps and his optimistic beliefs notwithstanding—it is perfectly certain that this the House of Commons will not do.

The Suez Canal agreement must go the way of the Liberty Bill and the Boer Convention, and the several other measures which have made this Government so famous. The arguments of the Government and its supporters against this view of the question are not the strongest in the world. The Opposition (they are a shipowners' opposition and a manufacturers' opposition, which is equal to saying—what is absolutely true—that it is the opposition of the British nation. Beaten from this ground they retort: "Yes, but will you sacrifice our friendship with France?" In that question is the pith of the whole matter, for it is pretty clear that Mr. Gladstone's Government would, to use a vulgar but expressive phrase, "stick at nothing" in order to maintain the sacrifice of a French alliance. That is to say, the sacrifice of all considerations of policy and national interest to the blind worship of a sentiment of the thinnest character, which they conceive to be cherished towards by the most changeable people in the world, and which, as we have repeatedly shown, is founded on no solid basis whatever.

We pointed out, not very long since—and it must be quite plain to every one who considers the matter for even the briefest possible space—that the idea of an alliance with France is simply untenable by a practical mind. No substantial advantage is to be gained by it, as we have learned in a somewhat costly manner by Sir Charles Dilke's Free Trade negotiations and the Egyptian expedition; and, further than that, we are irrevocably doomed to clash with France throughout the world, for the interests of the two countries are almost entirely opposed. That this is so in Egypt would be ridiculous to deny; that it is so in the East has been rendered pretty certain by proceedings in Tonquin and Madagascar; and that it is so too in Africa is clear to all who have watched the progress of events there of late. This condition has been growing for years, and it only required a dispute like this about the Suez Canal to emphasise it to the point of crisis.

The crisis has come, and in the midst of it the French Ambassador is replaced by M. Waddington. Why M. Waddington? Because it was who in Lord Beaconsfield's days wheedled out of Lord Derby an undertaking which has had very much to do with present difficulties. That undertaking was given without Lord Beaconsfield's knowledge, it is said; and possibly it had something to do with Lord Derby's resignation. Lord Derby is now a member of the Gladstone Ministry, every one whom is pledged to the "hands off" anti-German policy of the Gladstone Government. M. Waddington, schoolfellow of Lord Derby, and a former successful private negotiator, is sent to talk the Government of England into a sentimental repose with the Government of France. The German Powers, however, are not idle; and the hand of Bismarck seems visible in that timely reminder from Constantinople that the Sultan is still chief ruler in Egypt, and that no arrangement can be made without the sanction of the Porte. The whole world, in short, is deeply interested in the Anglo-French alliance question, and we may be sure that further complications will ensue.

Finally, it is worth while to observe that the alternative of a war with France, if we annul the ridiculous agreement with M. de Lesseps, is really preposterous. The Gladstone Government is practically on its last legs. Perseverance with the 8,000,000 franc loan proposal, and its appendages, will insure its defeat, and we take it that France would think twice before threatening hostilities when the other party comes into power. For the Conservatives in office means the re-establishment of the Anglo-German alliance, and that is a conjunction with France is too wide and too weak to dispute. The reversal of the "hands off" policy signifies European war, and the bulwark of British Governments in particular.—Oxford Mail.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. steamer *Tiberian*, with the next English mail, left Singapore for Hongkong this port on the 24th instant, and is due here on the 30th.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The steamer *Moray*, with the next Indian mail, left Singapore on the 25th instant, and is due here the 31st.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. & S. steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, with the next American mail, left Yokohama on the 26th instant, and may be expected here on the 2nd proximo.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The O. S. S. Co's steamer *Menzies*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 22nd instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 29th.

The steamer *Glenloch* left Singapore for this port on the 26th instant, and is due here on the 1st proximo.

The steamer *Napier* left Sydney on the 16th instant, and is due here on or about the 10th proximo.

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THURSDAY, THE 30TH AUGUST.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF MAJOR-GENERAL J. N. SARGENT, C.B., COMMANDING H.M. FORCES in China and Straits Settlements, and LIEUT.-COLONEL H. PARNELL, C.B., and the OFFICERS of "THE BUFFS," EAST KENT REGIMENT.

MESSRS. KELLAR & CUNARD,

THE ROYAL ILLUSIONISTS,

WILL GIVE

A GRAND FAREWELL REPRESENTATION

OF THEIR UNIQUE AND STARTLING WONDERS

on which occasion

will give a Complete Exposure of the wonderful S. P. I. R. I. T. S. E. A. N. C. E.

Showing clearly how the Marvellous Effects of the Cabinet are produced by Natural Agencies—completely exploding the hypothesis of Spirit intervention.

M. R. & KELLAR

WILL ALSO

EXPOSE AND EXPLAIN

THE GREAT COAT TEST,

THE SLIDE HOLDING TEST,

THE FLOATING GUITAR,

THE KATIE KING MARVEL,

AND ALL THE

GRAND MYSTERIES OF THE

SPIRIT DARK SEANCE.

In this entertainment, the Royal Illusionists—in addition to their usual programme of high-class illusions—propose to exhibit, expose, and explain the spiritual manifestations. The Exhibition is not intended to be in the slightest degree controversial, or to arraign in any manner the orthodox belief in future existence, or the theory of the Spiritualists that communication can be established between men living and men dead. Its scope merely comprehends an exposition of the tricks and humbugs of persons calling themselves "Mediums," and who base their claims to credibility on certain exhibitions of seemingly supernatural power, as illustrated in feats of tying and untying ropes, causing faces and hands to appear and disappear in an inexplicable manner, and like performances in jugglery, which, through ignorance and superstition, have been attributed to the spirits of the dead.

SPIRITUALISM, DEMONOLOGY, AND WITCHCRAFT.

In these tricks and sports the Royal Illusionists are most proficient, far outstripping the Davenport Brothers, the Eddys, Dr. Slade, and all that class of mountebanks who play upon the credulity and sympathy of people holding the Spiritualists' faith.

REMEMBER—THURSDAY, the 30th August,

WILL POSITIVELY BE THE LAST

OPPORTUNITY OF SEEING THE

GREAT ILLUSIONISTS IN THEIR WONDERS!!

ADMISSION: Dress Circle and Stalls \$2.

Back Seats \$1.

Box Plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S.

Door open at 8.30. Performance at 9 o'clock.

Carriages may be ordered for 11 o'clock.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1883. [654]

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Spanish Steamer

"CHURRUCU,"

Captain Hormachea, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-DAY, the 27th instant, at FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1883. [656]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Company's Steamship

"DIAMANTE,"

Captain Cullen, will be despatched for the above Port, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1883. [658]

NOUVELLE COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE

DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.

THE Steamship

"EUROPE,"

Valladier, Commander, will sail on or about the 16th September, for MARSEILLES, via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, and SUEZ; and with leave to call at PENANG and TUTICORIN. In connection with these Steamers, the Company runs a Line from MARSEILLES to HAVRE and LONDON, leaving MARSEILLES after arrival of the Steamer from CHINA.

The Company also runs Steamers regularly from MARSEILLES to numerous Ports in the MEDITERRANEAN and BLACK SEA, by which through freight may be booked.

The Company has a Forwarding Agency at Paris, at Rouen, and giving special facilities to Shippers.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewards.

The Line is noted for its Cuisine and Beer, and Table Wines are included in the Passage Money.

RETURN TICKETS are now granted by the Steamers of this line available for 6 or 12 months to be reckoned from the date of arrival at Marseilles of the Steamer for which the Ticket is issued, to the date of re-embarkation there of the Holder of the Ticket.

Special rates are arranged for families. For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1883. [659]

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

CHARITY CONCERT, BY AMATEURS, THIS EVENING, THE 27TH AUGUST, 1883.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Messrs. GOODWIN & ESSEX.

Song for Baritone: The Lost Sir A. Sullivan. Chorus: van.

Mr. DOBSON.

Violin Solo: (a) Elegie Ernst.

(b) Serenade Haydn.

Mr. VON WILLE.

Song for Mezzo: Dreaming Willing.

Mrs. BERNARD.

Aria for Bass: O Lord Mendelssohn.

Mr. HIRST.

Duet for Tenor and Baritone: All's well.

Messrs. DEAR & DOBSON.

Song for Soprano: On the wings of Song.

Miss GRIMBLE.

Piano Solo: (a) Blumenstück Schumann.

(b) Polka Xaver Scharwenka.

Mr. ESSEX.

PART II.

Quartette, Male: May Day Müller.

Messrs. DEAR, BREWER, WHITTALL, and Dr. STOCKWELL.

Song for Tenor: There is a Flower that V. Wallace.

Bloometh.

Mr. DEAR.

Song for Mezzo: The Children's Home Cowen.

Mrs. R. FRASER-SMITH.

Violin Solo: Vergissmeinnicht C. Schubert.

Mr. VON WILLE.

Song for Bass: The Two Gre-nadiers Reissiger.

Mr. STEIL.

Quartette, Male: Maiden.

Messrs. DEAR, BREWER, WHITTALL, and Dr. STOCKWELL.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Tickets to be obtained at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant.

Reserved Seats \$2.

Unreserved \$1.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1883. [654]

NOTICE.

ST. JOHN LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.

A N EMERGENCY LODGE will be held in FREEMAN'S HALL, Zetland Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 8 for 30.8 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren will be made cordially welcome.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1883. [657]

Intimations.

GUEDES & CO.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND BOOKBINDERS.

D'AGUILAR STREET.

EVERY KIND OF WORK EXECUTED WITH ACCURACY, NEATNESS, AND DESPATCH ON VERY MODERATE TERMS.

SELECTED MATERIALS FOR MARKET REPORTS.

Book-binding and Ruling in every style executed at low rates. Workmanship Guaranteed.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1883. [654]

F. D. GUEDES.

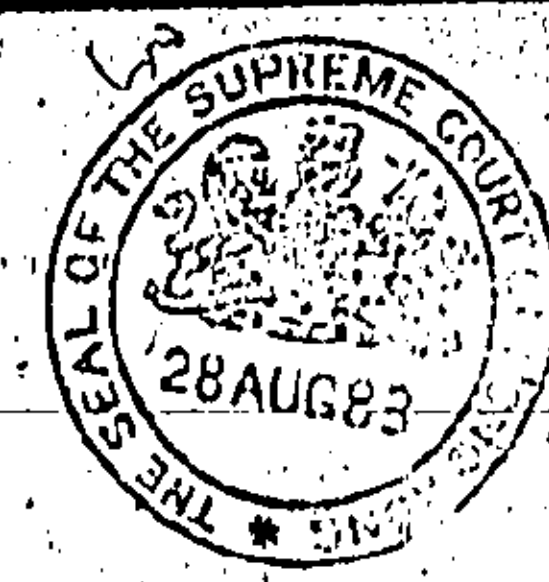
WINE-MERCHANT AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

No. 5, D'AGUILAR STREET.

HAS always on hand a large assortment of CHOICE WINES of the best quality, at Moderate Prices.

Hongkong, 2nd

The Hongkong Telegraph.



No. 493.

MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

JUST TO HAND.

CHUBB'S PAPER AND CASH BOXES.
SAFES, LOCKS & DESPATCH BOXES.
NEW COFFEE MACHINES.
FOOD WARMERS.
TODDY KETTLES.
NEW TOBACCO.
GOLDEN CLOUD.
BIRDSEYE.
SMOKING MIXTURE.
CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER
IN SMALL DREDGERS.
INDIA RUBBER SEA BOOTS.
NEW BOOKS.
THE LATEST MUSIC.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1883. [340]

Insurances.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 318,235.56
TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 31st
March, 1883.....Tls. 968,235.56

DIRECTORS.

F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.
C. LUCAS, Esq., Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.,
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

Policies granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [83]

THE MANCHESTER UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
AGENTS of the above Company are
prepared to Grant Policies on MARINE RISKS
to all parts of the World at CURRENT RATES,
allowing an immediate cash discount of 25 per
cent.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1883. [560]

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD
of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1883.

RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1883. [470]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$833,333.33.
RESERVE FUND.....\$70,818.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq., LEE YAT LAY, Esq.,
LO YOK MOON, Esq., CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED).....\$1,000,000.
The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1883. [106]

INTIMATION.

IGNOR. ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the
CONSERVATOIRE DE BERGAMO and late
of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY has
the honor to inform the community that he has
arranged to remain in Hongkong and will give
lessons in Music, Singing and the Piano-forte.
CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.
Address—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH,
Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [166]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. J. M. GUEDES has received instructions
from the MORTGAGEE to Sell by
Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 30th August, 1883, at 2.30 O'CLOCK P.M.,
on the Premises,

A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY
Situate in Queen's Road, Victoria, in
the Colony of Hongkong,
Comprising—

All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND situate
at Victoria aforesaid, being Portion of IN-
LAND LOT No. 96, abutting on the North
side thereof on the Queen's Road and mea-
suring thereon 27 feet 10 inches or there-
abouts, on the South side thereof on Section
C of the said Lot No. 93, and measuring
thereon 27 feet 10 inches or thereabouts, on
the East side thereof on a lane or roadway
and measuring thereon 29 feet 6 inches or
thereabouts, and on the West side thereof
on Section B of the said Lot No. 96, and
measuring thereon 29 feet 6 inches or there-
abouts which said Piece or Parcel of Ground
is registered in the Land Office as SECTION
A of INLAND LOT No. 96, with the Mea-
sures thereon as the same Premises are
held for the residue of a term of 97½ years
at the Annual Rental of \$20.

The Property is Sold subject to the existing
tenancies and lettings thereof.

For further Particulars and Conditions of
Sale, apply to

BRERETON, WOTTON & DEACON,
Solicitors, Hongkong.

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1883. [642]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

BEST Quality of GOLDEN GATE and
WESTERN MILLS FLOUR, lately from
San Francisco.
PONGEE SILK of all kinds.
Apply to

FUNG TANG,
OF HEE CHEONG CHING HONG,
42, Bonham Strand.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1883. [624]

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.
PINTS.....\$23 per Case.
Apply to

MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [8]

FOR SALE.

THE OWNER being about to retire from
Business is open to negotiate for the Sale
of the GOOD-WILL, FITTINGS, and FURNI-
TURE Complete of the Old Established and
well-known establishment known as the "NATION-
AL HOTEL," situated at Nos. 222 and 224,
Queen's Road Central. The House contains TWO
BILLIARD TABLES (one English and one
American) which are in first-class condition.
For further Particulars apply to

JOHN OLSON,
National Hotel.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1883. [467]

FOR SALE.

EX STEAMSHIP "LAERTES."

A CONSIGNMENT OF HOCKING'S
PATENT FRESH WATER
CONDENSERS.

Capable of Condensing Three Thousand
Gallons per day.
Apply to

G. FENWICK & Co.,
Victoria Foundry.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1883. [328]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND
PORTER.

DAVID CORSAIR & SONS'
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILER
LONG FLAX
CROWN
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [469]

THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.

HAS FOR SALE.

CIGARS of all Brands, Imperiales, Caballeros,
Vegueros, Regalias, Londres, Nuevo Ha-
banos of all makes, quality guaranteed. TOBACCO
of all Brands, at moderate prices. FANCY GOODS
from the Parisian markets, Meerschaum Pipes,
Jewellery of Choice Designs. Sun Hats, &c., &c.;
Commissioners' EXECUTIVE.

No. 51, B, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [343]

FOR SALE CHEAP.

FIVE to SIX HUNDRED TONS
C O K E

IN LOTS FROM ONE TON UPWARDS.

COAL TAR IN BARRELS.

CHOY CHEW,
330, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1883. [262]

D. K. GRIFFITH.

MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON
AERATED WATERS.

7, BEACONFIELD ARCADE,
(Opposite the City Hall)

Having Purchased the entire Machinery of the
late Mr. E. CHARTERIS

SODA WATER FACTORY
is now prepared to execute the largest orders
for every description of Aerated Waters with
promptness and despatch.

SUPERIOR QUALITY

I. S. G. U. A. R. A. N. T. E. D.

Consumers are invited to try these carefully
Manufactured

SPARKLING WATERS

THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.

All Orders and Communications should be ad-
dressed to The Factory,

7, BEACONFIELD ARCADE.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [279]

Intimations.

SAYLE & CO.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

WE have just received from our SHANGHAI CABINET FACTORY A SAMPLE SUITE of
BEDROOM FURNITURE which is now on view.
Any Article of FURNITURE made to order in MAHOGANY, BIRCH, ASH or
WALNUT at less than Home Prices.

DESIGN BOOKS and Estimates on application.
We are also Shewing the VIENNA BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
very strong and durable.

WALNUT and EBONIZED BRACKETS in great variety.
VENETIAN and OVAL MIRRORS

A large stock of BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS in every size always on hand.
IRON SWING BASSINETTES and COTS for Children in every size.

The Exclusive Patent Chain SPRING MATTRESS in every size (the Best
Spring Mattress extant).

New Designs in LACE CURTAINS 3, 4, 4½, 5 yards long.
Single and Double PERAMBULATORS Specially
adapted for this Colony.

SAYLE & CO.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1883.

"NOVELTY STORE,"

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

THE FOLLOWING BOOKS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED,

viz:—

BEETON'S Handbook of Needlework.
" Ready Reckoner.
" All about Gardening.
" English Woman's Cookery Book.
Pouchet's The Universe,
Tissandier's Scientific Recreations.
Mitford's Tales of Old Japan.
Bagehot's Economical Studies.
Figuier's The Human Race.
Perry's Practical Mechanics.
Shore's Some Difficulties of Belief.
Creswell's Handrailings and Staircasing.
Dresser's Principle of Decorative Designs.
Elwe's Animal Drawings.
Figuier's The World before the Deluge.
" The Ocean World.
Carmichael's Handbook on Water-colour
Drawings.
The Miniature Book of Golden Truths.
The Child's Miniature Daily Text Book.
The Miniature Shakespeare Gem Book and
Journal for Birthdays.
The Loving Record or Poetic Remembrancer.
The Child's daily Text Book and Birthday
Register.
The Golden Truths and Birthday Note
Book.
Chamber's Etymological English Dictionary.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1883. [28]

KELLY & WALSH

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

5000 NUMBERS OF THE SEA SIDE AND FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARIES.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH.

John Inglesant.....J. H. Sherhouse.
Vice-Versa.....F. Anstey.
Yolande.....William Black.
Like Ships upon the Sea.....Eleanor Trollope.
Side Lights of English Society.....G. Murray.
Experiences of a Barrister's Life.....S. Ballantine.
Wanda.....Ouida.
The Wreck of the Grosvenor.....W. Clarke Russell.
Ready Money Mortiboy.....Besant & Rice.
The Golden Butterfly.....do.
Alton Locke.....Chas. Kingsley.
Under two Flags.....Ouida.
Cherry Ripe.....Helen Mathers.
Not wisely but too well.....Rhoda Broughton.
Adam Bede.....George Eliot.
Romola.....do.
Felix Holt the Radical.....do.
Daniel Deronda.....do.
The Mill on the Floss.....do.
John Halifax, Gentleman.....Miss Muloch.
Rhona.....Mrs. Forrester.
John Marchmont's Legacy.....Miss Braddon.
Lorna Doone.....R. D. Blackmore.
Heir of Redcliffe.....Miss Yonge.
Romance of 19th Century.....W. H. Mallock.
Jane Eyre.....Charlotte Bronte.
Vanity Fair.....Ouida.
Vanity Fair.....W. M. Thackeray.
Handy Andy.....Samuel Lover.

ALL THE BEST NOVELS OF ALL THE BEST WRITERS.

COMPLETE LISTS MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1883. [560]

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

NEW PORCELAIN MENU AND NAME STANDS.
MOWHAWK MINSTREL SONG BOOKS.
NEW ENGINEERING AND NAUTICAL WORKS.
SENNETT'S THE MARINE STEAM ENGINE.
DONALDSON'S ROUGH SKETCHING.
ENGINEERS' PRIVATE LOG BOOKS.
MAGGREGOR'S ENGINEERS' ALMANACK.
SMITH'S TABLES AND MEMORANDA.
SPONS' REED'S ENGINEERS' GUIDE; NEW ED.
BERGEN'S WILSON ON STEAM BOILERS.

SEXTON'S BOILER MAKERS' POCKET BOOK.

MOLESWORTH'S ENGINEERS' POCKET BOOK.

BURGH'S HASWELL'S

BAILEY'S SAW MILLS; THEIR MANAGEMENT, &c.

LECKIE'S WRINKLES IN PRACTICAL NAVIGATION.

REED'S GUIDE TO THE MARINE BOARD.

AZUMUTH'S TABLES, WEATHER FORECASTS, SAILORS' POCKET BOOK.

NEW CHARTS of Tongking, Hainan, Siam, and Sulu Archipelago.

VARIATION CHART OF THE WORLD.

NEW WALTZES

MY QUEEN, BROSE DE NUITS, MESSENGER OF LOVE, &c.

W. BREWER,
QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1883. [703]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.

GUNMAKERS & AMMUNITION
DEALERS,
BEACONFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of
every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at
moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition always
on hand.

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND
CLOCK-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND
OPTICIANS.

CHARTS AND BOOKS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

For London and Swiss Watches; awarded the
highest Prize at every Exhibition; and
for Voigtlander and Sohn's
CELEBRATED OPTICAL GLASSES, MARINE
GLASSES, AND STYLUSES.
No. 18, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [478]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

FROM this date Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.
will conduct our Business at this Port, and
all Communications should be addressed to them.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. will also act as Agents
at this Port for our line of Steamers.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [606]

NOTICE.

I THE Undersigned, have this day taken
Mr. RAPHAEL AARON GUBBAY into
CO-PARTNERSHIP with me in my Business. The
Business will henceforth be carried on under the
style or Firm of "COHEN & GUBBAY."

A. S. COHEN.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [608]

To be Let.

TO LET.

"STOCKWELL COTTAGE" near to the
Kowloon Club, British Kowloon, contain-
ing 4 Rooms and Large Cellar Room, Servants'
Rooms and Outhouses, Gardens and Tennis
Lawn, &c. Within Three Minutes Walk of the
Pier.

For Particulars, apply to

STEPHENS & HOLMES,
Solicitors.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1883. [626]

TO LET.

ON PEDDAR'S HILL,
WITH IMMEDIATE ENTRY,
TWO SPACIOUS APARTMENTS.
COOL AND AIRY.

For Particulars, apply to

Care of Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1883. [533]

TO LET.

THE PREMISES now occupied by us
No. 11, Queen's Road Central.

For further Particulars, apply to Messrs.
RUSSELL & Co.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [607]

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS in the Hollywood
Road, WITH or WITHOUT BOARD.

Private Family.

For Particulars, apply to

M. A.,
Office of this paper.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1883. [537]

TO LET.

No. 7, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

No. 8, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

No. 10, PEDDAR'S HILL.

No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

late occupied by PACIFIC MAIL
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 21st August, 1883. [7]

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are
requested to send in a Statement of Busi-
ness Contributed during the half-year ended June
30th, 1883, on or before September 15th next,
on which date the Accounts will be CLOSED.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong 20th August, 1883. [653]

A CARD.

PRIVATE BOARD AND LODGING

CAN be obtained for

SINGLE GENTLEMAN OR MARRIED COUPLES

AT

No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

Next Door to the Temperance Hall.

Terms Moderate.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1883. [552]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TENDERS for the LEASE of the HONGKONG
HOTEL and/or SHOPS will CLOSE on
31st Instant, at NOON.

By Order,

LOUIS HAUSCHILD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1883. [651]

"CLARIDGE'S HOTEL"

BROOK STREET, LONDON, W.

THE above is a Commodious and Suitable

HOTEL for FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN

going home from the Far East. It is under the

direct able Management of Mr. and Mrs.

GEORGE PRAGNELL, who spare no pains in

providing their visitors with every possible

comfort. TERMS, MODERATE.

[502]

ROYAL YORK HOTEL,
OLD STYKE, BRIGHTON, ENGLAND.

THE above HOTEL is Centrally situated,

with Suitable Rooms and ample accom-
modation for travellers, especially those coming

from Eastern Climates. FAMILIES and GENTLE-
MEN will find every comfort they can wish for at
the above establishment, at STRICTLY MOD-
ERATE CHARGES.

[503]

NOTICE.

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